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Cincinnati, December 20, 1841.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Clay has introduced into the Senate a joint resolution, proposing three important amendments to the Constitution,—one to restrict the veto power, so that a majority of both Houses shall be sufficient to pass a bill, when returned by the President with his objections; another to transfer the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Treasurer from the President to Congress; the third, to prohibit the appointment of any member of Congress to any civil office in the General Government, during the term for which he may have been elected.

The last amendment we should think a good one, but we see no sufficient reason for the adoption of the others.

A fourth amendment is to be, or has been, introduced, for limiting the Executive service to one term.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Among the select rules, reported by the Committee for the government of the House of Representatives of this State, was one, directing that all petitions relating to slavery or the disabilities of the colored people, should be received without debate and laid on the table, without being read, or printed. This was taken up, December 29th, the day on which the Liberty Convention assembled in Columbus. It soon became manifest that gagging was in no more favor with our legislature, than repudiation.

Mr. Bliss (whig) moved to amend the report by striking out this rule.

Mr. Spalding, (dem.) was in favor of the motion. He thought such a rule would take from a part of our fellow-citizens, their constitutional right.

Mr. Jenkins, (dem.) concurred with Mr. Spalding. He would vote for appointing a select committee, favorable to the abolitionists, and vote to refer their petitions to that committee, and let the committee come out, and tell what their principles are and what they want.

The rule was stricken out.

The Committee rose and reported the rules with the amendments, which were all agreed to, except that for striking out the 26th rule, the one just referred to.

The question being, "shall this amendment stand?" the vote stood, yeas 55, nays 9.

The yeas were, Messrs. Byington, Dunn, EWING, Green, James, Lyon, McConnell, McNulty and Smith of Licking.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Byington moved to amend by inserting as the 26th rule, "That all abolition petitions received by the House, shall be indefinitely postponed without debate."—Lost—yeas 6; nays, 58.

The yeas were, Messrs. Byington, EWING, Lyon, McNulty, McConnell, and Smith of Licking.

McNulty, irritated, we presume, at this result, moved that the Legislature adjourn to attend the abolition Convention now in session. Lost—yeas 3; nays 62. A member hereupon moved, that Mr. McNulty have leave of absence to attend said convention. Granted.

In the afternoon, Mr. Byington moved to recommit the report. Lost—Yeas, 32; Nays 34.

The rules were then adopted.

December 30th, the second day of the session of the Liberty Convention, Mr. Meredith, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, that petitions in relation to abolition, be referred to a select committee of five, (to be appointed by vote of the House,) without debate or reading.

Mr. Byington moved to amend by adding—"with instructions to report against the prayers of the petitioners."—Lost—yeas 9; nays 55.

The yeas were, Messrs. Byington, Cahill, Griffith, Hockinbury, James, Lyon, Raffensperger, Smith of Licking, Wolcott.

Mr. Byington then moved, that the committee be instructed to report that the further consideration of said petitions be postponed till the first Monday in December next. Lost—yeas, 10; nays 55.

Mr. Hamilton (whig) moved to postpone indefinitely the resolution. Lost—yeas 31; nays 34.

Mr. Henderson moved to amend the resolution, so as to have the petitions referred to the Judiciary Committee. Lost.

Mr. James moved that no report should be made by the Committee till all the petitions were in. Lost—yeas, 28; nays, 34.

Mr. Byington moved to amend the resolution, so as to prevent the printing of abolition petitions. Lost—yeas, 20; nays, 35.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas, 41; nays, 22.

The yeas were of both parties—as follows:—Messrs. Ackley, Briggs, Brown, Byington, Cahill, Chenoweth, Dunn, EWING, Griffith, Hamilton, Henderson, Hawkins, James, Lawrence, Lyon, McClung, McConnell, Okey, Powell, Streator, Titus, Wheeler.

So terminated this struggle, in the defeat of the enemies of Liberty, from which it appears, that the majority in the House of Representatives of Ohio, is determined to maintain the right of petition, not only in letter but spirit—and to extend a liberal courtesy to those holding opinions most unpopular.

Congress may learn from this, how the young giant of the West regards its gag-policy—and Messrs. DEAN, HASTINGS, MATTHEWS, MEDILL

and WELLS, our Representatives in Congress, who have trampled on the right of petition, and Jeremiah Morrow, who dared to trifle with it, may infer how their conduct is regarded at home.

"DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE" is the title of a small paper, to be published monthly at Cleveland.

The TOCIN OF LIBERTY, published and edited at Albany, by E. W. Goodwin and J. N. T. Tucker, appears in a new and larger form. It is devoted to the Liberty Party.

PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN.—Henceforth the Freeman will be published monthly. The weekly has been lately merged in the National Anti-slavery Standard.

STRUGGLING FOR LIFE.—Slavery is struggling for life. It seems that it has laid its hand on the steamboat craft. We find a queer letter in a southern paper. "The writer," the editor remarks, "speaks as should every steamboat captain in the southern trade. The day is coming when steamboats must be identified with the institutions of the south."—He further says—"when the boats of the South unite to guard our rights and property, those of the west will be obliged to do so." All this shows the all-grasping, encroaching disposition of the Slave Power—and it shows also, how absolutely necessary is the anti-slavery movement to baffle its dark designs. But to the letter.

STEAMER NORTH ALABAMA, October 13th, 1841.

To the Editor of the Concordia Intelligencer.

"Sir—In your paper of the 25th September last, I noticed some questions propounded to the masters of steam packets running in the Louisiana and Mississippi trade, relative to the employment of free negroes on board of those boats.

So far as the North Alabama is concerned, I answer that I have employed free negroes on board of her, but that they are all such as are duly vouched for by the authorities of Louisiana as authorized to remain in the State. I beg leave to state to the people of Louisiana and Mississippi, that I am with them in all the reforms suggested by the citizens of Concordia, in regard to slaves and free negroes. I am satisfied that great evil results in the domestic police of our slaves, from the association of our slaves with free negroes employed upon steamboats, and feel that every master of a boat in the Southern trade is called upon to co-operate with the people of the South in the protection of their rights and property."

With much respect,
JAS. M. GRICE.

THE CASE OF THE CREOLE.—We copy on the first page an article from the New York Evangelist, respecting the Creole case, prefacing it with an expression of dissent from the position taken in that article, that the negroes of the Creole, at the time they rose on the crew, were slaves. Our doctrine is, that they were then freemen, having become such by the act of passing beyond the jurisdiction of the state under which they had been held as slaves.

The papers, as usual, are divided in sentiment on the questions, whether Great Britain ought to make restitution for those of the negroes who took no part in the mutiny—and whether she should surrender the nineteen mutineers.—The New York American, Tribune, Boston Courier and others of that class, take the negative on these questions—the New York Courier and Enquirer and the Southern papers generally, hold the affirmative.

Ought Great Britain to make compensation for those of the negroes who, not being concerned in the mutiny, on their arrival at Nassau, became freemen? Certainly not; for the law of nature, which is the foundation of the law of nations, forbids the holding of a human being as property. Besides, such a claim is repudiated by the fundamental law of Great Britain, and finds no countenance in the constitution of this country, the Supreme Court having already expressed the opinion, that the Constitution never regards slaves as property, but always as persons. To allow compensation therefore, for those negroes, would be an acknowledgment by Great Britain of the right of one man to hold another as property—a right denied by the law of nations, repudiated by British law, and unrecognized by our own federal constitution. Will the British Government acknowledge the claim for compensation in this case? If so, it would be proper for her to render compensation for slaves, who by any means, might land in the United Kingdom itself—and this would be virtually to reverse the decision in the great Somerset case, which has made the soil of Britain incapable of bearing a slave. But she will not, she cannot acknowledge any such claim. Her decision has already been made known, in the case of the *Enterprise*, which was driven by stress of weather into Bermuda in 1835, when the slaves on board were at once liberated.—The final decision of that government was, that "slavery being now abolished throughout the British empire, there can be no well founded claim on the part of any foreigner, in respect of slaves, who under any circumstances whatever, may come into the British colonies, any more than there would be in respect to slaves, who might come into the United Kingdom."

The truth is, our Government has no right to demand compensation for these negroes—for the demand involves the assumption that they are property. Where did the General Government derive its authority for assuming human beings to be property? Not from the constitution, if the opinions of Chief Justice Taney and Judge McLean be correct. The Chief Executive in making such a demand, acts as the tool of the Slave Power, and not as an officer of the constitution.

But ought the British Government to give up the nineteen mutineers, as criminals? Of what crime were they guilty? We have seen that they were freemen—for the laws of Virginia which alone made them slaves, possess no extra-territorial force. They were freemen, and simply asserted rights, belonging to them under the law of nature, and which even the laws of Virginia could no longer affect. They were as much entitled to assert their freedom,

as are the victims of any slave in the African seas; and would the British Government or any other, regard as criminals the Africans who should rise upon their piratical kidnappers?—The real criminals in this case were the crew and passengers of the Creole, who resisted the attempt of the negroes to resume their rights.—If they had been successful in their resistance, had succeeded in reducing the negroes again to bondage, and carrying them to the South, they would have been as justly chargeable with kidnapping, as the meanest pirate that hovers on the African coast.

But admit that by the laws of Virginia they were still slaves, is there an American with the Declaration of Independence in his hands, who dares charge them with guilt, for asserting their right to liberty, against their oppressors? The same right our fathers plead when they defied Great Britain, and dissolved the ties which bound them to that country, entitled the negroes of the Creole, to assert their liberty; and there is as much glory in their conduct, as there was in the act by which Greece threw off the Turkish yoke, or in the attempt of Poland to destroy the despotism of the Czar.

Well might Lord Aberdeen, when the demand is made on his Government for the surrender of the mutineers, ask,—"do you regard your own Revolution as a crime? If not, why demand these men as criminals?"

Let us should be taught to countenance any violent attempt on the part of the slaves in the South to regain their liberty, we would say emphatically, that we should deprecate such an attempt, as a terrible calamity to all concerned. Revolutions brought about by violence are always attended with great evils. If we could be heard by every slave in the South, we would call upon him to be patient—to suffer long and be kind—for we believe causes are at work that will effect his liberation peacefully, at no cost of human life; and peaceful revolutions are the only revolutions which are in strict conformity to the genius of the christian religion.

FINANCES OF MARYLAND.—The Public Debt of Maryland is, \$15,213,000, and the State has no means of paying the interest which became due on the 1st of January, inst. And yet the slaveholders of Maryland are seeking to expatriate some 62,000 of their laboring population! What madness!

An attempt has been made in her Legislature to repeal the law of last session imposing a tax to raise money to pay the interest on the State Debt, but it failed by a vote of 52 to 21.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The banks in Louisiana have resumed specie payments. The Governor of Maryland intimates, that the banks in that State will not resume, unless compelled by law.

In this State, a resolution introduced by Mr. Jenkins, in relation to the co-operative action of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Legislatures, compelling the banks of these States to resume specie payments, was adopted in the House, January 6th.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF COLUMBUS.—The colored people of Columbus have lately held a meeting, at which they rescinded a resolution passed at a former meeting, that they would not petition the legislature on the subject of their grievances—and resolved to adopt a form of petition for the repeal of the law of 1807. They further resolved to take active measures for circulating it.

LIBERTY STATE CONVENTION.—The New Yorkers are to have a Liberty State Convention, at Peterboro', Wednesday, January 19th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

THE WIND CHANGING.—When has ever a democrat in this State tried to make capital, by vaunting the courtesy of his party to abolitionists? The Liberty Convention at Columbus produced some rare changes—and we shall yet see greater ones. Read the following from a communication in the Ohio Statesman.

"There is another reflection which I think no less just than remarkable. The democrats have been regarded as a party, not only opposed to abolitionism, but by the abolitionists, as intolerant, illiberal and indisposed to give them and their opinions a hearing.

The whigs on the other hand, have been regarded as semi-abolitionists, tolerant, and liberal, towards the abolitionists. But while the whigs had the ascendancy in the legislature, their legislative conduct did not correspond with their professed liberality, which was attributed to policy. As soon, however, as the democrats have got the ascendancy, instead of showing their hostility, by choking down, and trampling upon these ultra-benevolents, we find them stepping forward very courteously, & with a graceful bow, saying 'come on Messieurs Abolitionists, grace your committee yourselves, we will assist you—shape it and cook it to suit your own views, take your pickled men, whether avowed or secret, as best befits your purpose, make your reports, and those of your cause, to your own liking. We oppose your doctrines, but are neither afraid of you, nor of your arguments.'—Error of opinion may be safely tolerated, when reason is left free to combat it."

PAINFUL CIRCUMSTANCE.

The second day of the Liberty State Convention, Mr. Lewis, the President, received intelligence of the sudden and alarming illness of his aged father. Finding it impossible to procure a conveyance from Columbus till after the close of the meeting, he suppressed his feelings and continued to preside till the hour of adjournment, and no change of conduct betrayed the anguish of his heart. He arrived in Cincinnati, 23 hours from Columbus, but was too late to close the eyes of his parent—he had departed three hours before in full hope of a better world.

ANOTHER MOB IN CINCINNATI.

We have just room to state, that Cincinnati has again been disgraced by mob-violence. Bankers and Brokers of doubtful standing have fallen under popular vengeance; and in open daylight, yesterday, houses were attacked, and their contents destroyed. No measures, at the time of writing this, had been taken to put down the riot. Will not the Committee of our House of Representatives see additional reason in this, for making towns and cities liable for damages done by mobs?

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

By the interesting letter of our correspondent, it appears that we are again gagged, through the trickery of slaveholders.

KENTUCKY.—The public debt of Kentucky is stated to be, \$3,401,500; the interest of which is amply provided for by increased taxation.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]
WASHINGTON, CITY, Jan. 4, 1842.
GAGGED AGAIN.

DR. BAILEY.—The tedious debate on the Tariff reference having been closed yesterday, by the help of the subject of petitions, which has been so unluckily suspended for nearly three weeks past.

The Speaker decided, contrary to Mr. Adams' expectation, that the first matter to come up, was Mr. Adams' motion to refer the remonstrance against the gag to a select committee. When this motion was first made, Dec. 14, Mr. Adams moved the reference to a select committee of nine, with instructions to report a resolution repealing the 21st rule, (the gag.) The Speaker at once decided that the motion to refer, with instructions, was not then in order, and Mr. Adams withdrew that part of his motion. Mr. Merriwether, of Georgia, then moved to lay on the table the remainder of the motion, viz: to refer. This motion failed, to the great surprise and dismay of the slaveholders. After moving a call of the House, and some other measures of delay on the vote to refer, Mr. Merriwether declared his determination to debate the question, in consequence of which, the whole went over to another day, because by the rules, petitions cannot be debated on the day they are presented. Then the Tariff debate intervened, so that Mr. Adams' motion was never reached until to-day. In the meantime the Speaker had forgotten that Mr. Adams withdrew a part of his motion, on his own express decision that it was not in order to move instructions at that time, and the Journal of the House had carelessly omitted to notice the fact, and consequently the question was on the whole of Mr. Adams' original motion, Mr. Merriwether having the floor on his own declared determination to debate the question.

When the time came, however, Mr. Merriwether's zeal for debating with Mr. Adams had all oozed out of his fingers' ends, and the genius of chivalry, (American chivalry!) was invoked to help him out of the scrape.—The expedient was certainly in character. A distinguished gentleman in conversation this very morning on the subject of slavery and its effects, said the greatest of all the evils of slavery was its influence on the character of slaveholders, in destroying every manly, generous and honorable sentiment, and leaving the soul devoid of humanity, truth, magnanimity and honor. The gentleman from Georgia took the floor and said, that on mature consideration, he had concluded not to debate the question before the House, but would move an amendment, which was to instruct the proposed select committee to revise the rules generally, to abolish the Previous Question, to restore the one-hour rule of the last session, and to empower the House to take business at their pleasure out of the hands of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Adams rose to order, and stated two points, one referring to the fact of his having withdrawn a part of his motion, and the other a suggestion that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia could not be received because it was "on a different subject," from his motion. The Speaker went into a statement of his understanding respecting the first point; he had no recollection of such a proceeding, and concluded by deciding, in a low tone of voice, that Merriwether's amendment was in order.

This appeared to me a very extraordinary decision, for certainly it was "a different subject," if subjects can be different,—one, a repeal of a specified rule, the 21st, relating to a specific subject, the anti-slavery petition; the other, relating to the rules generally, and specifically to those which regulate the practice of the House on all questions whatsoever. It was in fact a monstrous decision by the Speaker, and coupled with what followed, calculated to awaken the most disagreeable feelings. This last decision was given in so very low a tone, that not only Mr. Adams, but other members, even favorably situated, did not hear it at all. While Mr. Adams was waiting for the Speaker's decision on the second point, Mr. Wise of Virginia, rose to make an inquiry. He asked if the chair had decided that Mr. Merriwether's amendment was in order. The Speaker said he had so decided.—Then, said Mr. Wise, I appeal from that decision. If then went on to debate the appeal, with much apparent earnestness, directing his principal remarks to the merits of Merriwether's proposition, (which was clearly not in order, but he was not called to order,) and having concluded his speech, he said that at the request of his friends, he would now withdraw the appeal, and move to lay the whole subject on the table. Mr. Adams saw the trick that was going forward, and rose much excited, to know if the House had not already refused to lay the subject on the table. The Speaker, with a very calm and complacent countenance, told the gentleman from Massachusetts, that the business was now placed in a new form, by the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia, and the motion to lay on the table was in order! This question, you are aware, is always taken without debate. The yeas and nays were called for, and the result was, yeas, 115; nays, 81; majority 31. So, by a palpable piece of chicanery that would have disgraced the paltriest livered practitioner at the obscurest county court, the slaveholders have succeeded one day more in staving off that which they know they cannot meet—DISCUSSION. Never mind. Debate will come, and come when they are not expecting, and where they are not braced against it.

The remainder of the day was consumed in various unprofitable and uninteresting expedients. The petitions against the gag, which had been laid over to share the fate of the motion by Mr. Adams for a select committee, were brought forward in a bundle by the Speaker, who proposed that they should be laid on the table as a matter of course. Mr. Adams promptly called for the yeas and nays in relation to the first one. They were ordered, and the vote was 103 to 87. Mr. Adams then said he would not ask the yeas and nays on the remainder, but he carried his point, that the question should be taken separately, so that the disposal of each one should appear on the journals. This was done.

The Senate is occupied with debates on the motion to refer the pecuniary project of a Board of Exchequer to a select committee. Mr. Buchanan, of the minority, has made a strong speech against it, but he has been far exceeded in severity by Messrs. Mangum, Huntington and Barrow, of the majority. Mr. Clay keeps silent. To-day, Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, made an earnest appeal to the whigs to act together in the matter. He said the country looked to them for some action on the subject of the currency, and would sustain them if they acted in good faith, and took the best course that was now in their power. Even if it was not the best that could be thought of, it might be amended hereafter. He was not willing to leave the interests of the country for three or four years exposed to the hazards that lay between a U. S. Bank and the Sub Treasury, with a contingency of having neither.

It is plain that there is at present a very small portion of union and harmony among the dominant party in regard to this, which so many of them regard as the leading measure of the whig policy, and the probability is exceedingly small of any practical results either in regard

to this or any other great question, unless indeed, the increasing embarrassments of the treasury should lead to some sudden push in regard to the tariff, by which the wants of the Government can be supplied at any rate.

I could gather up a good many interesting items from the long debate on the tariff, but I presume your columns will be somewhat occupied with matters growing out of your late convention. I will therefore only remark that there is a very perceptible change in both the slaveholders and the free members, of both parties, in the spirit they manifest when approaching to look each other in the face. The disclosures of the census are already producing an effect. The slaveholders strut and brag less, the others are losing much of that deferential awe with which they used to look up to the owners of men. A member who finds that in his own township of 2000 inhabitants, there are more children attending public schools than in the whole district of a slaveholder, or who sees that in the slaveholder's own county, out of 4,688 white persons over 20 years of age, 2,095 are unable to read or write, cannot avoid making comparisons advantageous to his own self respect and independence. The slavocracy have received some very salutary lessons, and much more is in pickle for them.

Your nomination of Judge King, and his open and manly acceptance, which appeared this morning, has rather non-plussed some of the political gentlemen here. It is a grand movement, and begins to create a sensation already. I would make some remarks on the coincident action of the Legislature at the very moment of your convention, but must postpone further comment.

In the circumstances attending the opening of the rail road entirely through from Boston to Albany, we have a fine illustration of the progress of improvement in our mode of internal communication, and especially of the binding together of the free N. E. and the free N. W. by bands of iron whose strength like that of the electric chain, consists in their power of transmission rather than their cohesion. The train by which the authorities of Boston passed through to attend the celebration at Albany, was 9 hours 25 minutes on the road,—distance 200 miles. You see how soon the reality of rail road communication with free Boston, will furnish to the shopkeepers of Cincinnati the advantages which in 1836 they enjoyed in vision in the proposed connection with slaveholding Charleston.

You will remember how wicked it was thought to be, in 1840, for a few abolitionists to doubt that the election of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" to the seat of power, would at once restore confidence, give an impulse to trade, and raise the price of every thing that any had to sell. It was in an especial manner to restore the value of stocks, which you know depends so much upon confidence. Well, how stands the trial? The New York American has a table of prices of 30 different stocks, at the close of the year 1840, and at the close of the year 1841. At the close of the year 1840, the aggregate of prices was 2,193, averaging 73 per cent. At the close of 1841, the aggregate was 1226, averaging 41 per cent, showing a fall of 32 per cent. Reckoning on the prices a year ago, this fall is 44 per cent., and the tendency still downward. The impression is becoming general that the doctors of 1840 did not understand the symptoms of the public disease. They are in fact already confessing the inefficiency of their treatment. Even the great Saxon himself has ceased to puff his plasters and poultices. His most faithful and devoted disciple in the Senate has already declared that the patient needs time and exercise and diet, and that the great whig bolus, a national bank, if it could have been got down the public gullet, would only have gripped & distressed the subject still more. Whether the people will now turn to the men who told them the same things in 1840, or whether the old counselors will honestly take up the new treatment, I cannot tell, nor do I care, so that our beloved country is saved and delivered from the cause of its calamities.

It appears by the papers to-day, that the Florida War is not so near an end as it was. The Indians having been once all removed or exterminated by hook or crook, have come up again into the heart of the settlements and murdered a number of persons. The truth is, our arms in this ignoble conflict labor under the malice of heaven, and nothing seems to prosper with them. This war, undertaken at the expense of the nation, but exclusively for the benefit and gratification of the slaveholders, will, probably, never come to a termination until it is taken hold of by an anti-slavery administration, who will begin by offering the Indians justice and protection and the rights of citizenship, on condition that they lay down their arms and count themselves as members of civilized society. This would terminate the war in six weeks, without expense of life or money or national honor. It is most likely the war, or the claims growing out of it, will furnish a fruitful theme of debate against which the gag will cry in vain.

The Charleston papers are highly gratified to get a report, brought as most of our unfavorable stories come from the West Indies, by a (Northern) shipmaster trading to a Southern port—that the authorities at Kingston, Jamaica, have refused permission to the freed captives of the Creole to land in that port. The National Intelligencer of this morning takes great heart on the occasion, and builds thereon a sanguine hope that all these people will yet be "returned to their owners." There is a simplicity in these easily excited hopes passing that of childhood, and showing how near they are to drowning who catch at straws so small.

The people of the South will by and by find out how unmercifully they have been fooled by these mercenary shipmasters, who are so constantly regaling them with the glowing news of disorder and distress and ruin in the West Indies consequent upon emancipation. A hundred stories have been propagated by these men, and the more venal conductors of the press, as false as they are injurious to the holy cause of liberty, and the contradiction is never noted in a Southern print, so desperately do they shut their eyes, and so wickedly do their guides conspire to keep them in error. The facts that there is the utmost quietness in the Island of Jamaica, and that the planters are now anxious to procure from every quarter an increase of laborers for their plantations, in consequence of the resident peasantry having, already by their industry and economy, become independent freeholders—will satisfy any candid man of the little credit due to this Charleston story. To illustrate the reality of these facts, let me quote two documents from late Jamaica papers. The first is a petition signed by all the magistrates of the rich sugar parish of Hanover, and addressed to the Colonial Assembly of Jamaica, Nov. 4, 1841.

"That from the peaceful state of the Parish and the Island generally, petitioners find it incumbent upon them to call the attention of the Hon. Assembly to the expenditure under the Police act. That while the expenditure of the Constabulary force formerly maintained in this Parish, did not amount to £10000 old currency, per annum, at which time the people were in a more unsettled state than at present, petitioners are credibly informed that their portion of taxation for the support of the present Police force, amounts to £4000."

This constabulary force was introduced by the planters at the time of emancipation, in order to quell the riots and suppress the vagrancy and theft which they so sagely anticipated; but now, at the end of three years, they find that they have been taxing themselves £4000 per annum for nothing but old prejudices—and that the said prejudices are not worth herding any longer. It will be remembered, that the withdrawal of the regular troops, after emancipation, substituting this police, was

declared by Sir Lionel Smith to have saved thousands of pounds to the government. And now, even this is found to be a useless burden. The barracks in Kingston, which used in the days of slavery to be regarded as the citadel of the city, to which all eyes turned for safety at the slightest alarm, are about to be razed to the ground as a useless encumbrance.

On the other point, we have a resolution adopted at a meeting of planters of St. Andrew's parish, held in the court house, Nov. 2.

"Resolved, That a deficiency of population is the chief, if not the sole cause of our agricultural difficulties. With a natural and laudable ambition, through the profits of their industry, and mainly aided by the high rate of wages, the laborers are rapidly passing into the condition of small freeholders and farmers. By the extraordinary natural productiveness of our prolific soil and climate, they thus embrace the opportunity of enjoying a relative independence, which removes them from the station of ordinary laborers in European countries; and places the owners and tenants of large plantations in a position of entire dependence on the convenience, and often the caprice of the peasantry."

The "rational and laudable ambition" of these freed blacks, as now attested by a public meeting of their late masters, contrasts wonderfully with the predictions of the people of the North, as well as with the present impression of the people of the South, produced by the tales of their mercenary editors and shipmasters. The "high rate of wages," which in three years has made so many of the recent slaves "freeholders and farmers," is on an average less than three fourths of a dollar per day, even job work rarely rising as high as 75 cents, while land with in even 20 miles of market, is held at \$25 to \$100 per acre. Undoubtedly, the true policy of the large landholders is to follow nature, and sell their lands to these free laborers in small parcels as fast as they can get a reasonable price. But what I adduce these facts for, at this time is chiefly to show that this story about the people of the Creole is either a mere fabrication, or a misrepresentation calculated to produce misapprehension and to strengthen prejudice in this country.

I cannot forbear, however, to advert again to these two documents, in connection with the following table of bread stuffs imported into the island during the years 1839 and 1840, chiefly the growth of the United States.

Years ending,	1839	1840
Barrels Flour,	64,631	131,745
" Meal,	8,425	101,889
" Bread,	9,815	21,325
Cvt.,	1,511	26,003
Casks and bags of rice,	8,592	28,981
Lbs. Rice,	447,183	3,824,588
Bags of Corn,	49,161	75,418

The imports of British manufactured goods were, in 1839, \$5,567,008; in 1840, \$6,284,431. These statements remind me of a couple of English caricatures, which I used to see in a shop window in N. Y. about the time the Emancipation act was passed. They were designed to foreshadow the inevitable effects of that measure. One represented a company of naked and starved negroes wandering over a desert looking country and trying in vain to catch some large insects like locusts for food. The other represented a similar company coming up to John Bull and supplicating a little money to buy them food, just as they used to have in abundance in the good old times of slavery, while Mr. Bull with a surly air points them to a quaker gentleman at a distance, and bids them look to him for relief, as he had brought them into their present condition.

The troubles keep coming on the slavery. Cuba is in a very precarious condition at this moment, the exactions of the mother country increasing, the importation of slaves swelling the tide of danger as well as depressing the market value of those on hand, the young creoles painting for independence, the freemen of the British islands watching on one hand and the republican slaveholders on the other—we shall have a chapter to read ere long, of much interest. John Randolph's slaves are declared free. A manufacturing co. in New England have sent to India for a cargo of coarse cotton, which will arrive after the 1st of June, and come under a duty of only 20 per cent ad valorem—by the "sliding scale."

JASHER.

Cincinnati Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly for the Philanthropist.

December 29, 1841.

Hogs, over 200 lbs.	25 cents per cwt
" under 200 "	20 "
Flour,	\$5 40 a 550
Wheat,	55 "
Corn,	25 "
Oats,	20 "

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Wholesale prices.

Ashes,	6
Pearl, lb.	6
Pot,	5
Almonds, s. a.	15
Alum, lb.	6
Beeswax, lb.	28
Beans, bush.	62
Brimstone, lb.	6
Crackers,	8

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Wholesale prices.

Candles,	8
Mold, lb.	93
Dip,	43
Sperm,	43
Coffee,	12
Rio, lb.	12
Havana,	12
Java,	12
Coal, bush.	14
Cassia, lb.	37
Chocolate,	13
Cheese,	5
Cloves, 350 a 400	plenty
Cloves, lb.	37

WHOLESALE PRICES.

POETRY.

For the Philanthropist.

The following lines were written on hearing an account given by Theodore D. Weld, of a slave mother, who was made a maniac, by the sale of her children.—Occurrences of the kind, he said were frequent at the South.

The Maniac's Curse.

That mother stood there by the wayside lone,
Reason was cast down, and vacant its throne;
With wrath on her brow and despair in her eye,
She shrieked as she gazed on the passers by:
They are gone, gone! they are gone and sold!
And her bosom heaved with grief untold,
Save unto him who had heard her wail,
Bottling her tears till they ceased to flow.

But God looked down on the piteous gold,
The price of the babes that her master sold;
And wrote down his name in the book of death,
Consigning his soul to the flames beneath,
For vengeance is treasured, and wrath untold,
Shall be poured on the wretch; and his coffers gold
Shall eat like a canker. His rust shall appear
In the ear of Heaven till justice wake,
And hurl the red bolts of its flaming ire,
To blast and to burn with devouring fire.

But that mother's curse and that mother's prayer,
Were mingled in hurried confusion there,
And wild glared her eye, and it shot its fire
Through its raven lash with a vengeance dire,
As she stared towards heaven with a phrenzied air,
The dust which fell thick on her matted hair,
And her voice grew hoarse as she wailed aloud,
Till terror had seized the listening crowd.

She cursed his home where silently tread,
His crouching slaves round his lordly bed,
And she cursed his ties of social life,
Which bind to home and child and wife;
She cried, let him live, let his children poor,
Famish for bread at his neighbor's door;
Let his old gray hairs come down at last,
Bleached in the stormy wintry blast;
Nor sheltering roof be o'er him spread,
Nor a couch to pillow his aching head,
Nor a wife, nor a child to weep a tear;
Nor pall to cover his funeral bier;
Nor a stone to mark where rests his clay;
Nor friend to sigh that he's passed away;
But night in long and cheerless gloom,
Mantle forever the tyrant's tomb;
Nor wake his dust till his haggard form
Shall shrink round his soul like tempest storm.

Grant this, O God! a mother's prayer,
Wrung out in anguish and despair.

THE MECHANICS' BOY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIBERTY CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 29th, 1841.

At 10 o'clock, pursuant to the call heretofore published, the friends of Constitutional Liberty assembled in the basement room of the Baptist church of Columbus.

The Hon. Leicester King of Trumbull county called the assembly to order, and nominated Samuel Lewis Esq. of Cincinnati, President of the Convention, who was, thereupon, unanimously elected. Mr. Lewis took the chair and suggested the propriety of opening the meeting with prayer, whereupon the Rev. Mr. Rogers of Manchester addressed the Throne of Grace, beseeching the blessing of the Ruler of the Universe upon the Convention and its deliberations.

Gen. James H. Payne of Lake county, and Robert Hanna, Esq. of Harrison county, were elected Vice Presidents; and

R. M. Murdock of Franklin Co. and H. C. Taylor of Lorain Co. were chosen secretaries.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, with instructions to provide a suitable place for holding the future sessions of this convention.

Whereupon, S. Walker, G. W. Ellis, and F. D. Parish, were appointed this committee.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to distribute the business of the convention among suitable committees.

S. P. Chase, Thos. Morris, A. H. Warner, G. W. Ellis, and S. Walker were appointed this committee.

During the absence of the committee, several interesting addresses were delivered.

The committee reported the following resolutions which were severally considered and unanimously adopted, except the fifth which was accepted and laid on the table.

The committee under the several resolutions were aided by the President as stated below.

1. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, with instructions to provide a suitable place for holding the future sessions of this convention.

Committee—Gen. James H. Payne, Thos. Morris, and A. H. Warner.

2. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, with instructions to report a suitable address and resolutions declaratory of the political principles, objects and purposes of the Liberty party, for the consideration of the Convention.

Committee—S. P. Chase, J. H. Purdy, F. D. Parish, S. Walker and E. Nichols.

3. Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed, and instructed to report a memorial to be presented to the Legislature now in session, in behalf of this convention, setting forth the past policy of this state, in regard to the subject of slavery, and praying for such legislative action as may be deemed necessary.

Committee—Thos. Morris, G. W. Ellis, N. S. Townshend and M. H. Wilder.

4. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed with instructions to nominate a Liberty State Central Committee.

Committee—Geo. Whipple, W. W. Bancroft, Geo. Shedd, Wm. T. Nelson and G. Gillette.

5. Resolved, That at the session of the convention of this afternoon or at some future session, the convention will proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor of this state, at the next annual election.

6. Resolved, That the several committees be instructed to report at the opening of the convention in the afternoon.

Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 29.

Convention met at two.—The President, Samuel Lewis, took the Chair.

The Committee to procure a place for the future sessions of the Convention, reported through their Chairman, Gen. Paine, that no more suitable place could be procured, which report was accepted.

The committee appointed to prepare an address and resolutions, reported through their Chairman, S. P. Chase. The Report was unanimously accepted.

The address was then taken up, and on motion, adopted unanimously.

Mr. Purdy, from Green, having come in after the vote had been taken, expressed his dissent from so much of the address as declared that the objects of the friends of Liberty could not be attained through the co-operation of the existing political parties, and that both of these parties depended for their ascendancy on slaveholding influence, without making any discrimination between them.

The resolutions were separately taken up for consideration and the first three unanimously adopted, with the preamble. (See resolution, I, II, III.)

Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock, Thursday Morning.

Morning Session, Dec. 30th.

Convention opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wilder.

On motion, The convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor, each member announcing his vote as the roll was called.

All the members present, and voting, cast their votes for LEICESTER KING, who was, thereupon, declared to have been unanimously nominated as the candidate of the Liberty Party, to be supported for the office of Governor at the next annual election. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm.

On motion, Eli Nichols and S. Walker were appointed a committee to inform Judge King of his nomination as candidate for Governor.

Remarks were then made by several individuals, stating in strong terms their gratification that Judge King was agreed upon, and, that with such entire unanimity.

The resolutions reported by the committee and not acted on, during the morning session, were then separately considered and unanimously adopted. (See resolutions, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII.)

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Morris and unanimously adopted. (See resolutions XIII, XIV.)

Mr. Morris, Chairman of the Committee on a memorial to the Legislature, reported, which report was accepted. On motion, the report was laid on the table.

The Committee appointed to wait on Judge King, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them.

The President, then, in behalf of the Committee announced to Judge King, that he had been unanimously nominated the candidate of the Liberty Party, for the office of Governor.

Judge King, in a brief but eloquent address, accepted the nomination and pledged his entire influence and hearty support to the principles of the Liberty party.

The memorial laid on the table was then taken up, and unanimously adopted.

On motion, Resolved, That the memorial be recommitted, to be presented, by the Hon. Thomas Morris, to the Legislature.

The Committee appointed to nominate a Central Committee reported and their report was recommitted for amendment.

On motion, adjourned.

Afternoon Session, Dec. 30th.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion, Resolved, That the committee heretofore appointed to ascertain and register the names of delegates, be directed to ascertain and take the proper measures to defray the expenses attending the sitting of the Convention.

The Committee for nominating a Liberty State Central Committee reported the following names:

Milo D. Pettibone, Esq., Delaware, Del. county; R. M. Murdock, Worthington, Franklin co.; Thompson Bull, A. H. Warner, Jason Bull, Columbus; E. Mattoon, M. Westervelt, Westerville, Franklin co.; and G. W. Ellis, Esq., Granville, Licking co.; which report was accepted and the gentlemen nominated were unanimously appointed as that Committee.

On motion, Resolved, That the State Central Committee, be requested, if they should deem it expedient, to call a general meeting of the friends of Constitutional Liberty to be held at Columbus at such time as they shall judge best.

The Finance Committee reported that the expenses of the Convention amounted to twenty dollars, which sum was immediately paid by the Convention, and a surplus collected, was ordered to be used in purchasing the address of the Convention.

On motion, Resolved, That it is an important duty of the friends of Liberty to sustain those newspapers that advocate the cause of the Liberty party.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Convention be presented to the trustees of the First Baptist Church of Columbus, for the use of their house during its session.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be presented to the President for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the faithful performance of their respective duties.

Mr. Lewis returned thanks to the Convention in an eloquent and impressive address; in which he referred to the duties and responsibilities now devolved upon the Liberty men of Ohio, and expressed his assurance of the approaching triumph of their cause.

On motion, Resolved, That the newspapers of this city and throughout the State be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion, Resolved, That this Convention adjourn sine die.

Closed with prayer by Rev. McCable.

The number of delegates enrolled was, one hundred and thirty. The number present during the sittings, though not constantly, was between two hundred and two hundred and fifty.

R. M. Murdock, of Franklin, } Secretaries.
H. C. Taylor, of Lorain, }

Whereas, we have assembled in Convention as the friends of Constitutional Liberty, with a view to efficient organization, and the public declaration of our political principles, and also for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of the State at the next annual election;

1. Resolved, That the experience of fifty three years has abundantly evidenced that the political power of the Government of the United States has been constantly exerted to enlarge the borders, increase the influence, and protect the interests of slave labor and slaveholders, while the interests of free labor have been more and more neglected and disregarded, and the rights of the free laborer have been more and more endangered and impaired.

2. Resolved, That the admission of the products of slave labor to nearly all foreign markets upon favorable terms, and the exclusion, or admission on such conditions as almost amount to the exclusion, of the products of free labor from the same markets are the results of partiality in our negotiations abroad; and the favor shown in Congress to all propositions beneficial to slavery, while liberty of speech and the right of petition, necessary to the existence of liberty, are denied, is the result of the same partiality in legislation at home.

3. Resolved, That experience has clearly shown that the institution of slavery, which establishes within a state a larger amount of non-laboring population than the laborers can possibly support, in the habits of extravagance, which it generates, always impoverishes the state in which it exists; and thus creates a demand for the agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing products, and for the money and merchandise of the free states far beyond the means of repayment, and a drain upon their resources so inordinate as to operate as a serious check upon their prosperity.

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extended to slavery by the General Government, ought to be withdrawn and wherever the General Government, possesses constitutional jurisdiction, slavery ought to cease.

xvii. Resolved, That we expressly disclaim, in behalf of the General Government, all right to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists; but we shall ever insist that the General Government may and ought to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, in Florida, and on the Seas.

xviii. Resolved, That the freedom of speech, and of the press, and the right of petition, and the right of trial by jury, are sacred and inviolable; and that all rules, regulations and laws, in derogation of either, are oppressive, unconstitutional and not to be enforced by a free people.

xix. Resolved, That, while we desire that a full measure of protection and regard shall be extended to the interests of the States in which slavery exists, so long as they shall think it fit and right to continue its existence, we nevertheless, insist that it is the duty of the Government more fully to protect the interests, and to enlarge the markets of the products of free labor, (now every where depressed in consequence of the dereliction of Congress on the part of the Government,) by appropriate domestic legislation and foreign negotiation.

x. Resolved, That a thorough reform in the currency, a rigid economy in public expenditures, and the general education of the people are essential to the durable prosperity and happiness of the State and Nation.

xi. Resolved, That laws, in relation to the election of Congress, the support of slavery, and the requirement of the Constitution of the United States, and all laws founded on partial and oppressive principles, ought to be repealed.

xii. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the friends of Constitutional Liberty throughout the State, to organize for efficient political action by the appointment of a National Liberty Association, and in such other modes as they may deem expedient.

xiii. That this Convention concur with the Convention of Indiana, in recommending that a National Convention of the friends of Constitutional Liberty, be held at Cleveland, Pittsburgh, or some other central and convenient place, at which any vacancy, which may occur, in the nomination of President and Vice President, made by the Convention held at New York, in May last, may be supplied, and such other measures adopted as may promote the speedy triumph of Constitutional Liberty.

xiv. That the State Central Committee be authorized to fix the time and place of holding this Convention after proper consultation, with the friends of the cause in other States.

ADDRESS OF THE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Having assembled in Convention as the friends of Constitutional Liberty, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of this State, and of adopting resolutions in relation to the subject of slavery, we deem it our duty to address you on the subject of slavery, and to declare our political principles and objects, in due season to the occasion and to you.

With reference to the gentleman whom we have selected as our candidate for Governor, little need be said. The name of LEICESTER KING is not unknown to the people of Ohio. As a Senator in the Legislature of the State, and as a private citizen, he has been distinguished for his general intelligence, high moral worth, practical ability, inflexible honesty and ardent love of liberty. If he should be elected, we may expect from him a faithful administration of the affairs of the State, with a single eye to her interest and her honor. We commend him, to the suffrages of our fellow-citizens in the fullest confidence that no man who may vote for him will ever regret it.

We have not committed ourselves to a course of political action, which separates us from the parties with which we have heretofore acted, without reluctance and regret. We have not abandoned the principles which we have long held, and for which we have sacrificed much. We have not abandoned the principles which we have long held, and for which we have sacrificed much.

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